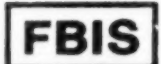


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Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2516



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4 November 1981

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

No. 2516

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OVERVIEW OF POLITICAL, ECONOMIC SITUATION ON CONTINENT

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Oct 81 p 6

[Part II of Article by Mort Rosenblum: "Democratic Rule, Oil Richness and Deep Troubles in Nigeria"]

[Text]

ONE in every five Africans lives in this colourful nation, the epitome of emerging Africa's extremes.

Nigeria was put together mainly from the Hausas and Fulanis of the desert north and two coastal tribes, the Yoruba in the west and the Ibos in the east.

At independence in 1960, political parties followed tribal lines, and a series of coups ended democracy in 1966. The Ibos, rejecting military rule by northerners, created Biafra, but they were forced back into Nigeria in a 2½-year war that left a million dead.

In a climate of reconciliation, enriched by oil, Nigerians built business empires, expanded services and roads, and eventually untangled their once-paralysed ports.

Today, Nigeria is back under democratic rule. Its oilfields thrive. But it is one of the most troubled nations in Africa.

During the post-war boom of the 1970s, thousands of millions of dollars were lost to bad management, profiteering and theft. Crooks

were neglected, and youths streamed into the cities. A nation that once fed itself now spends \$2,700 million a year to import food.

The world oil glut is squeezing Nigeria, already committed to spending thousands of millions on a new capital city at Abuja and on revitalising agriculture.

Lagos, designed for fewer than a million inhabitants, has three million — or five million. Families cannot be counted, living in rusty tin lean-to shacks off stinking ditches or in thatch shanties over the water. It is perhaps the most expensive city in the world, but many cannot afford enough pounded yam to make it through the week.

Import controls mean some staples are available only to those who can pay black market prices. Corrupt officials grant permits for imports that sell for half the price of protected locally-made versions of the same thing.

While most countries are working hard to entice capital, one Western diplomat observed: "Here they think they're

doing you a favour by letting you in to look at the place."

The climate offers high profits for investors with the stamina to withstand the violent crime, high costs, inefficiency and what many call an arrogant attitude.

A Nigerian journalist, who asked not to be named, explains it this way to trusted friends: "Now we talk in thousands of millions, instead of the hundreds before, but we were better off in the 60s. Everything is increasing, including crime. You don't dare go out now; everybody is home by 9 or 10 p.m. The danger is not only the robbers but also the police. What hope if the police are in with the rogues?"

"It is the money, the corruption. Everyone is used to dirty money... The whole place is useless."

The news is better at the other extreme in Botswana, a nation of 850,000 inhabitants and four times as many cattle. At independence, it had almost no resources. What was not sand was swamp.

It trades with neighbouring South Africa, and admits it.

Sudden wealth from diamond and mineral discoveries was channelled into development projects, social services and schools. The country people are poor, and there is unemployment. But it is a viable, stable nation.

Since the recent coup attempt in Gambia, the only African nations to have preserved effective multi-party democracy without internal upheaval are Botswana and Mauritius.

The example of any nation makes a point applicable to others. And the twin cases of the Ivory Coast and Guinea show dramatically how similar colonies, both French, developed in opposite directions.

The Ivory Coast chose to remain close to France, with massive aid and French advisers in the government. Today, the Ivory Coast has a \$10,000 million economy with only agricultural wealth. Abidjan has skyscrapers and motorways, and social services reach deep into the interior. Per-capita income is a relatively prosperous \$1,260.

Only one party is allowed, but voters now elect their representatives within the party. President Felix Houphouët-Boigny, though an authoritarian who restricts civil liberties, prefers to co-opt the opposition rather than jail it. He spots promising young politicians and brings them into the party structure early. Most decide their only future is within the system.

Guinea chose a total break at independence, and the French stalked off, taking light fixtures and instruction books with them. Despite vast bauxite deposits and rich soil, the nation is poor. The capital, Conakry, is a dilapidated version of its former self, and staples are hard to find. Per-capita income is \$220.

President Ahmed Sekou Toure's record on human rights is a grim one of torture, long imprisonment on arbitrary charges and mysterious deaths.

By all measurable standards, the Ivory Coast has made it, and Guinea has not. But such judgments ignore elements that cannot be measured.

In the Ivory Coast, the presence of 75,000 Frenchmen, 100,000 Lebanese and two million non-Ivorian West Africans means native graduates often cannot find work, and they grow resentful. In a rush to export, Ivorian tropical forests were reduced from 15 million hectares to less than 1.6 million hectares, agronomists estimate.

In Guinea, Sekou Toure has organised the five million people into socialist cells that control most aspects of life, including food distribution.

He says his goal was to develop his people before his economy and, in that regard, his nation is far better off than those still tied to France.

"We have had to create a new spirit and consciousness, and do away with the old religious and tribal differences that divide us," he said in an interview. "That takes more time than building a factory."

Some African technocrats say foreign aid is all too often wasted on foreigners who come for brief periods to impose inappropriate solutions to problems they do not understand.

In a West African capital, a Malian agronomist exploded during an interview, throwing massive report after massive report onto his desk.

"All these by foreign experts, all on the same things and all useless," he said, sweeping a hand over the pile of yellowed documents. "In Mali, USAID (the US Agency

for International Development) put out \$2.5 million for a feedlot project, and more than \$2 million of it went to administration and audits and Americans who cost \$90,000 each. Then people say nothing came of it because we stole all the money and we're incompetent."

Although some projects are badly conceived, aid money has indeed been wasted or stolen by local officials.

A case is Zaire, the former Belgian Congo, where the strong-willed President Mobutu Sese Seko, with political genius and a secret police, has stabilised chaos.

Today's peace is amazing for anyone who knew the old Congo. Violent crime is rare. Kinshasa is a pleasant city where those with money can live the good life.

It is equally amazing that a country with enormous reserves of copper, cobalt, diamonds, tropical wood and fertile soil should be mortgaged for the next generation. It has \$3,600 million in foreign debt.

Half the coffee crop and much of the diamonds are trucked out by smugglers. Foreign exchange pours out on the black market and comes back as luxury imports only a few can afford.

A lucky handful live on this huge "parallel economy," which contributes almost nothing to the state, and the rest struggle to survive.

Mobutu's family fortune is estimated in the hundreds of millions, and many public servants think nothing of paying \$100 for a bottle of wine, three times the monthly salary of the sentinels who guard their homes 72 hours a week.

Some of the wealth filters down through extended families and largesse. Many Zaireans live day to day, speculating on a few cans of sar-

dines or selling cigarettes, one at a time, to squeeze enough money for a single meal of manioc root.

One unemployed teacher put it: "We live by miracle."

The problem, apart from bad luck and corruption, is largely bad planning, bad advice and a reluctance to cut losses.

In 1974, Zaire began a power line from its Inga Dam to the Shaba copper mines, 1,600 kilometres away through dense rainforest. It was to open in late 1976, costing \$330 million. It is now scheduled for 1982, at \$1,000 million.

"And they don't need the thing," said an American working on the project. "They've got hydroelectric potential in Shaba. This is direct current so they can't use it for any cities along the way. And they spent too much, so the refinery it is meant to power is closed down. But if they want it... we'll build it."

"From all evidence, basic solutions require psychological changes as much as economic ones. Africans say tribalism and corruption cannot stop until leaders set the example. Peasants must be shown that new methods are in their own interest.

Rene Dumont noted in his book, *Africa Strangled*, that African farmers would not work in cooperatives if others in the economy were not doing their part.

"Peasants may be conservative and backward," he wrote, "but they're not idiots."

Dumont also wrote: "Allowing the privileged ~~classes to manage~~ the nation in the sole interest of groups in power is the road to ruin."

Africa's future, most specialists agree, depends on careful use of every available resource. The problem is a lack of management and organisation, they say. The West can afford the wastefulness of its society, but Africa cannot. — AP

CHAD

EDUCATION MINISTER AFFIRMS SOLIDARITY WITH LIBYA

Tripoli AL-TALIB in Arabic 16 Aug 81 pp 8-9

[Report on Interview with Minister of National Education, Acheikh Ibn Oumar: "Chad's Minister of Education Tells AL-TALIB That Pure Arabic Language is Language of People of Chad, Discusses Establishment of Uniform Educational Plan"]

[Text] The cultural revolution provides a solution for eliminating the remnants of colonialism. The revolution of Chad is proposing the good news announced by the Third World Theory.

In the terrain of the Dark Continent and from the land of Chad the darkness of slavery and the fires of treacherous colonialism were driven away by the country's revolutionary citizens who are true to themselves and to their principles and who love freedom without which human life on this earth becomes futile. Human beings were born to be free, and so must live freely. It was in Chad on its journey to the liberated land, that the newspaper, AL-TALIB, the voice of the student odyssey, met one of the leaders of Chad. This leader from Chad firmly believes that colonialism was the source of misery for the people of Chad who will never renounce the freedom which they regained.

The interview was with the Brother, Acheikh Ibn Oumar, the minister of education in the government of Chad. We asked him at the outset to reveal to us the cultural remnants of colonialism which it left on this good earth and to tell us whether or not these remnants have been eliminated.

Our brother minister, Acheikh Ibn Oumar proceeded to speak to us in classical Arabic, a language he masters and speaks fluently, discrediting thereby the allegations of colonialists who consider Chad to be a part of France overseas. They think the citizens of Chad have given up everything [in their heritage] and can only communicate in the colonialist's language. However, Chad's liberals have discredited these dreams and aborted these attempts. Genuine Arab culture whose roots in Chad go back farther than colonialist imagine are still alive and throbbing in people's veins. Chadians speak and communicate with each other in the Arabic language, and

they are in agreement on every large or small issue. Brother Minister Acheikh Ibn Oumar indicated to us that this interview was not the first of its kind to bring one of the leaders of Chad and Libyan Arab journalists together. He also pointed out that it would not be the last meeting between revolutionaries on both scenes. He said that this interview was one part in a long series of communications that have been taking place since the outbreak of the revolution in Chad between the revolutionary movement of Chad, the FROLINAT, and the revolutionaries of the great first of September. "At that time we were modest groups practicing the method of revolution and revolutionaries. Finally we were able to eliminate reactionaries and do away with colonialism with the participation, assistance and support of [our] revolutionary brothers in al-Jamahiriya.

"To respond to your question, we will have to touch upon the existence of colonialism in Chad before we move to a discussion of what this colonialism left behind.

"Colonialist and reactionary sources are trying to make us believe that French colonialism came to the African continent in general to enlighten it and to put the African people in step with what is called world civilization. It were as though Africa had no civilization!

"Chad did have and still has an old, distinctive civilization, especially in the northern, eastern and central part [of the country]. That civilization is based on the Islamic religion and on Arab culture. There is no more telling evidence of this than the historical documents that can be found at present, such as the letters that were exchanged between kings when Islam was spreading, especially in the kingdom of Ouaddai, the kingdom of Kanem-Bornu the kingdom of Bagirmi and a few other kingdoms of the Middle East. There are also written historical accounts, especially a book by (ibn Furtuwa), a 13th century scholar in the kingdom of Kanem-Bornu. That scholar provides incontrovertible evidence that Islamic civilization has deep and ancient roots in Chad but that after colonialism entered Chad in the 20th century with the excuse of strengthening civilization and after it revealed its ugly face, a very serious incident occurred in the city of Abeche in 1917. That city was considered the capital of the northern section of Chad. There the colonialist army massacred intellectuals, thereby revealing from the first instant the colonialist plan to do away with the roots of Arab civilization. From that time until ours colonialism has not ceased nor has it spared any effort in fighting Arab and Islamic civilization in Chad. Thus it slaughtered and arrested Chad's intellectuals who tried to establish independent Arab schools, and it forced others to flee the country.

"Colonialism took action after that to spread its own culture which it claims is [synonymous with] civilization and development. It established schools and brought in Christian missionary missions. The country began experiencing a state of cultural hodge-podge, and a new generation was born that hardly knew anything about its history; it knew nothing but French culture. From here we can move to a discussion about the remnants which colonialism left behind in Chad.

"We can say that although the reactionary colonialist presence in Chad has finally been eliminated from a military standpoint, we still have a long way to go to liberate our land from the remnants of colonialist French culture. The French language is still the official language of the country, and the Arabic language is considered marginal or the language of the street despite the fact that it is widely used all over the country. Even in the southern section of Chad citizens speak an informal spoken Arabic dialect in their daily dealings [with each other].

"Thus among the remnants of colonialism we have among our citizens intellectuals who know nothing about the original culture of Chad whose origins and affiliations are Arab and Islamic.

"In the context of its plan to obliterate the roots of Chad's civilization, colonialism tried to encourage some backward and reactionary tendencies that assume a religious garb. It tried to spread backward religious beliefs that are very far from the proper instructions of religion and from a genuine understanding of revolution. Then, relying on the importance of the tribe in the makeup of our society, it tried to establish firmly among the masses of the people a tendency to favor one's class and one's tribe. Colonialism took this step in the political field to break up citizens' ranks and to spread rancor among citizens so that we would fight each other and create thereby a breach between the north and the south. The two parts of the country would fight with each other over power under the guise of religion. Colonialism entered the south in the name of religion through missionaries despite the fact that the ratio of Christians [to the population] in the south is small. It promoted the struggle between the north and the south as a struggle between Muslims and Christians over power."

The brother minister also indicated that from the first days of its presence in Chad and throughout the duration of its term in that country colonialism pursued repressive, terrorist methods. It began by striking at intellectuals to obliterate all the features of Arab Islamic civilization. [We asked], "Did intellectuals put up any resistance? Were those who managed to escape satisfied with merely escaping?"

"As I said colonialism first tried to do away with intellectuals in particular and then at the same time to find those who would take up the culture of the colonialist. In this regard we can divide history into three stages so we can explain clearly the intentions of colonialism and in return the revolutionary attempts that were made by some liberal progressive elements. We cannot say there was a revolutionary movement or a revolutionary resistance in the first stage. That stage can be limited to the period that preceded World War II. There were, however, individual positions assumed by a few Muslim scientists and intellectuals. At that time these positions were more like self-defense postures. However, we must not deny the exemplary courage which these positions represent.

"In the period between World War II and the late fifties progressive ideas began to reach some national groups in Chad, especially after the formation

of the African Democratic Rally [RDA]. This party was formed to bring together the national independence movement inside the African colonies, especially in the western part of the continent. It was formed because of Chad's relations with the countries of West Africa all of which were subservient to the same intellectual class in Chad. At the same time a few trade unions, parties and modest party groups were formed. Their purpose was to achieve ideological, revolutionary clarity. From a political standpoint at least they had clear revolutionary positions. This was especially the case with the students who organized themselves and went out in several demonstrations calling for independence and freedom.

"There was also the movement of Ibrahim Abatcha, the founder of the FROLINAT movement in the late fifties. The revolutionary movement grew out of all these initiatives.

"With regard to the third stage which we have been experiencing since the outbreak of the first of September Revolution in al-Jamahiriyah, [I can say that] the stage of resisting colonialism directly has begun. We are using everything we have to oppose colonialism. The date we can record for this period is the outbreak of the first of September Revolution in al-Jamahiriyah when the revolutionary movement in Chad presented for the first time a complete intellectual alternative to colonialism by presenting the good news announced by the Third World theory. This third stage is the last one [in the battle to] win the freedom and independence of the people of Chad. We are determined to eliminate once and for all the political, economic, social and cultural remnants of colonialism."

[We asked], "Colonialism and its colonialist culture will inevitably recede and be wiped out with the proclamation of the cultural revolution which is proposing a cultural alternative that promises freedom and the people's ultimate control of all their capabilities. Will the cultural revolution be proclaimed?"

"It is very difficult for me as minister of education in the government to answer this question because this matter is referred to all the members [of the government]. But as a fighter in Chad I can say that the ideas which prevail in our society can only be changed by a cultural revolution. However, the situation in Chad, and especially the role that was played by the aforementioned remnants of colonialism and the role played by a few reactionary or client elements, which infiltrated the ranks of the revolution, kept the genuine, vital questions of the revolution marginal for a long period of time in the revolution's history. At present we are celebrating, or more correctly we did celebrate in the past few weeks, the 15th anniversary of Chad's revolutionary movement. Quite frankly, however, on the cultural level we are seeing a kind of backlash on the scene in Chad, and it is due as I said to the remnants of colonialism. I am quite convinced that the outbreak of a radical cultural revolution is inevitable. Such a revolution will show neither mercy nor courtesy in eliminating the remnants of colonialism.

"I want to affirm that revolutionaries and those who espouse the revolution's real thinking on the scene in Chad are convinced that the outbreak of the cultural revolution is the only solution for doing away with all the remnants and contradictions of colonialism within the ranks of Chad."

[We asked], "Perhaps the most important step that would help expedite the elimination of colonialist culture is that of revealing its malice and its shameful intentions vis a vis the students of Chad themselves. Can you, its brother minister, give us an idea what the attitudes of Chad's students in general are about the colonialist agenda?"

"There is a kind of national feeling prevailing among students, especially among those who absorbed colonialist culture. There is a feeling that the educational policy, which has been pursued since colonialism and after the false independence, has been serving the interests of colonialism first and foremost. There is more than one piece of evidence of this.

"A long time ago a few individuals realized the danger of introducing the French language [into Chad] as an official or a national language to replace the Arabic language. They assumed clear positions against [that step] and made numerous attempts to present this problem nationally. Finally, we saw this during the staff convention that was held last May under the government's supervision. Our fellow intellectuals used this opportunity as a platform to affirm that the Arabic language in Chad's history was an inseparable part of our contemporary cultural heritage and to affirm that the French language was playing a colonialist role. We can also say that students are aware of the need to change the educational courses or policy in general because these are colonialist. But so far, as I said, we lack the clarity of vision particularly in the theoretical field. In any systematic position or attempt to effect change, unless a course, a theory or a clear idea is utilized, the successful performance of a function and actual success in doing away with the backwardness and negative ignorance in which [this country] finds itself will prove to be difficult. A system cannot be changed unless there is another to replace it. I repeat: in general we must say that this stage is a stage of transition to strengthen revolutionary thinking in general and the field of education in particular."

The brother minister does not object to the idea of establishing a uniform educational plan for al-Jamahiriyah and Chad. In the next few days he intends to meet the secretary of education in al-Jamahiriyah, and in the light of the meeting an agreement will be reached about which uniform educational plan [will be adopted].

It is thus time for the political "wheeler-dealers" to be quiet, and it is time for colonialists to know that the liberals will not tarry for one instant in getting together with those who love freedom to wipe out every reactionary colonialist attempt. It is time for them to know that Africa, which was and still is the cradle of civilization, does not accept degradation and injustice; it will not succumb to humiliation; it will continue

to fight against every interfering colonialist and every decadent reactionary.

Africa will be for Africans only. It will ally itself with no one but itself. The armed struggle against imperialism and colonialism will continue.

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CSO: 4704/9

ASIANS CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC VIABILITY

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Sep 81 p 8

[Article by Dieter Ebeling: "The Uncomfortable Truths About Kenya's Asians"]

[Text]

NAIROBI

THE streets are full of women in colourful saris. The signs outside the shops bear the strange sounding names of their owners — Ramji Lakamshi or Prakash Patel.

The man at the counter leafs through a copy of the "Times of India" and chats to a friend in his native language Gujarati. A group of turbaned Sikhs huddle together in a cafe over a meal of chapatis and curry.

The scene is not an Indian city, but Nairobi, capital of Kenya.

Around 79,000 Asians of Pakistani and Indian descent live in this East African state. They make up half of one per cent of the population, but dominate the retail trade, light industry and construction.

When an African buys something, the man he pays at the cash register is more often than not an Asian. This often irritates African politicians, and prompts periodic calls for the repatriation of the Asians and the "Africanisation" of the economy. Such demands have resurfaced lately.

FAVOURABLE

"Everything is favourable for Whites and Browns," Kenya's Assistant Minister for Livestock Development, Martin Shikuku, told Parliament recently.

"We want to share the wealth of this country equitably." Eighteen years after independence the economy still

needed to be "Africanised" and not "Kenyanised," he said.

Noting that 32,000 of the Asians were Kenyan citizens, as were ten per cent of the 45,000 Europeans living in Kenya, the minister warned there could be no "stability and peace in the world when some people's stomachs are empty."

His colleague, Koigi Wa Wamwere, put it more bluntly: "Today we have a class society where the Europeans are number one, the Asians number two and the Africans number three."

Indian merchants and seafarers settled on the African coast of the Indian Ocean a long time ago. At the end of the last century 13,000 Indian labourers were used to build the railway from the Port of Mombasa to Uganda.

As Britain consolidated its colonial presence in east Africa, the influx of traders and craftsmen from the Indian subcontinent grew. More often than not they set up shop in the interior, around which small communities grew.

Many of the Indians living in Kenya have never seen India. Their parents or grandparents settled here.

Shikuku's verbal broadside against the "foreigners" resulted in a flood of letters to newspapers, giving vent to years of pent-up anger at their dominant role in the economy.

Minister for Home and Constitutional Affairs Charles Njonjo recognised the potential seriousness of the discussion and came to the defence of the Asians, telling Shikuku that the Kenyan constitution

knows no skin colour, and does not differentiate between Africans, Asians or others.

"Racialism in this country is something that we abhor as we abhor racialism in South Africa," he declared, and added that the Asians, Europeans and Arabs had become whipping boys for Kenya's failures.

Njonjo cautioned: "If we are going to condemn South Africa for racialism, we should not condemn Asians and call them paper citizens."

Referring to an offer by Shikuku to speak in Njonjo's constituency to determine who had the people's support, the minister replied: "Shikuku would be beaten up by the people if he were to show his face there."

Many Africans regard the Asians as a closed society with suspicion, and claim that it stops them from getting a foothold in the economy. This explains why Idi Amin's brutal expulsion of 32,000 Asians from Uganda nine years ago met with initial approval.

Only later, as the Ugandan economy was in a shambles, was it clear that the knowledge and skills the Asians took with them could not be replaced so easily.

POPULATION

Over the past two decades the Asian population of Kenya has steadily shrunk. In the 1960s and 1970s when efforts were underway to Africanise the economy, thousands left Kenya because they did not want to take out Kenyan citizenship.

Their shops and factories were bought up by Africans only to change back later into Asian hands.

Lack of money and experience, coupled with the realisation that a shopkeeper had to do more than just sit at the cash till, forced the African owners to sell.

President Daniel Arap Moi stepped in recently to put an end to the debate. "I don't need MPs who talk a lot like parrots that sing tunes they don't understand. I need MPs who are men of action."

Those members of Parliament who "jump around saying the economy of the country is not as it should be," should themselves take out a state-backed credit and open up a business of their own.

At the same time Moi appealed to the Asian community to share their skills and knowledge to enable Africans to participate more in Kenya's economic life.

The Asians are not loved, but they are needed, as one observer put it. — DPA

JUSTICE MINISTER BACKS ONE-PARTY SYSTEM

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 12 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE MINISTER FOR JUSTICE, Mr. Polycarp, who was chairman of the Constitution Committee, on Friday spoke defensively in favour of one party government.

The Minister said one party governments, were in fact more democratic than multi party systems. He said in multi party governments MPs are not free to speak what they think, but are bound by party dogma and go to parliament with instructions to toe the party line.

"A number of people in modern political philosophy cannot understand Swazi democracy because they

think the only way to be democratic is when there are political parties," he said.

"Other people think there should even be an official opposition in order for a government to be are political parties," he said.

The Minister was speaking during a reception to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Wuchang revolution which overthrew the Manchu dynasty in China and set up a Republic; in the Royal Swazi Hotel on Friday evening.

The reception was given by the Chinese ambassador to Swaziland, Mr. Chou Tung-hua.

Mr. Dlamini invited those who think there is no democracy in Swaziland to sit-in during Parliamentary debates to cast-off their prejudices.

"In a multi party situation, people go to parliament with closed minds determined to do nothing but toe the party line," he said. He argued that party dogma inhibits free debate.

"I ask you, which is more democratic, to go to a meeting with a free mind or to go with a closed mind," he asked.

The audience burst out laughing when the Minister said: "We are communal, but not communistic."

On a brighter note, Mr. Dlamini expressed appreciation for the assistance provided by the Chinese Republic to Swaziland, particularly in agriculture. He also thanked the Chinese for their contributions towards displays during the Diamond Jubilee.

Mr. Chou said although his country had many problems internationally it has made remarkable progress.

"We have been able to weather all storms and we came out stronger than ever," he said. "We are grateful to all our friends, Swaziland among them, for the support they have given us," he said.

CSO: 4700/161

PM DISCUSSES DUAL LEGAL SYSTEM

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE SWAZI people are neither strangers nor immune to the problems caused or arising from the dual application of laws and systems inherited from their colonial masters alongside their own indigenous laws and institutions, says the Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla.

In a speech delivered on his behalf by the Minister for Justice, Mr. Polycarp Dlamini at the official opening of the First All Africa Law Conference at the Swazi Royal Hotel and Spa yesterday, the Prime Minister stated that the dual systems thus created - whether the imported component is Dutch-Roman or English - all present a common problem - the individual is caught in the middle.

The individual, he said, was subject to two legal systems, two sets of possible consequences for one act.

"Even in matters of crime, he lives under two jurisdictions, each with the right to punish the same wrongful act - though of course the type of punishment may vary from system to system", said the Prime Minister.

The theme of the conference is: 'the individual under African law' and is being attended by members of the law fraternity from almost all over Africa. The delegates include Ministers from a number of countries.

The idea for such a conference, the first in the whole of Africa originated from Mr. Justice David Cohen, a retired judge of the High Court of Swaziland, who formed a co-ordinating committee comprising among others some staff members of the University College of Swaziland. He is attending the conference.

It is being financed by the United States Agency for International Development, and ends this Friday.

In his speech, the Prime Minister invited the delegates to try through their concerted efforts to provide the bridges that will form a harmonious link between what he called the two sometimes diametrically opposed systems.

Addressing himself to what he termed the issue of law-reform, the Prime Minister stated: "There is no doubt that in some areas the present pattern of our

CSO: 4700/161

PM DENIES STATEMENT ON BOYCOTT OF GAMES

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER, Prince Mabandla has categorically denied that he had ever told a press conference in Australia that African leaders at last week's Commonwealth Conference had decided against a boycott of next year's Commonwealth Games.

Prince Mabandla told a press conference in Mbabane yesterday - a day after his return from Melbourne where he attended this year's Commonwealth meeting, that he had told the reporters that this issue had never even been discussed by the conference.

He also made it clear during yesterday's press conference that he had told the Australian reporters

that the question whether or not to boycott the games was a domestic affair for individual countries, entirely depending upon how each country conducted its sport policy.

The Prime Minister described this year's Commonwealth Conference as having been a big success except for the sad news of the assassination of President Sadat which reached the head of states as they wound up their deliberations.

Three new members were admitted to the Commonwealth, including Zimbabwe, whose independence had been one of the major issues during the 1979 Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka,

Zambia.

Other issues reviewed with concern by this year's conference was lack of international security in the face of presently mounting tension between the superpowers.

The 41 members expressed concern at the present state of the world economy, particularly in view of the widening gap between the poor and rich countries.

While developed countries were urged to help the poor, the summit also emphasised that the burden of assisting the underdeveloped countries should not be the entire responsibility of the rich nations.

Prince Mabandla said the summit stressed that all concerned should put their

shoulders of the wheel, including the poor nations themselves.

The delegates also expressed concern at the worsening energy crisis which had resulted in escalated transport cost. Transporting food for instance, from developed to underdeveloped countries, the summit felt was too costly.

Many developing countries were said to be finding it increasingly difficult to pay for the transporting of food from rich countries.

The next conference will be held in New Delhi, India in 1983. At the end of the conference Prince Mabandla toured a number of places of interest in Australia, including sugar growing areas.

CSO: 4700/161

REPORTAGE ON ALL-AFRICAN LAW CONFERENCE

Protest Against South Africa

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

DELEGATES from the East African countries who pulled out of the All Africa Law Conference at the Ezulwini Valley this week in protest against the presence of South African scholars were expected to leave the country yesterday.

The delegations from Tanzania and Uganda led by their respective Ministers of Justice walked out of the conference on Monday afternoon. The Ministers are Mrs. Julia Manning of Tanzania and Mr Grace Wanya of Uganda.

The continued attendance of the Zimbabwean delegation was yesterday said by some delegates to be uncertain after the walk out by Tanzania and Uganda.

Anti-South Africa elements issued a statement on Monday afternoon stating conditions for the attendance of the South Africans following objections to their presence.

The statement pointed out among other things that "in view of the human rights implication of the conference theme, scholars from a country whose records with respect of human rights is as abhorrent and brutal as South Africa's should participate only if they had in their scholarships demonstrated a clear commitment to the abolition of the apartheid system."

The Tanzanian and Ugandan delegations were approached by the Times reporters in the lounge of the Royal Swazi Hotel and Spa where they were discussing the matter with conference leaders

yesterday morning.

They declined to comment, pointing out that they were still discussing the matter with conference officials.

A spokesman for the conference organisers later confirmed to the Times that the two East African countries' delegates would be leaving the country.

Among the South African scholars attending the conference are Prof. J.D. Van de Vyver, Prof. A.L. Vilakazi and Mrs. Carmen Nathan who it is understood were invited to the conference because of their scholarships and demonstrated commitment to equal justice, the enhancement of human dignity and the abolition of apartheid in South Africa.

The issue of their presence was raised on Monday afternoon by Kenya's Lee Mutonga, Chairman of the African Bar Association whose comments caused a heated reaction from Prof. Vilakazi.

Although South African by birth, Prof. Vilakazi is now a naturalised American citizen, but presently teaching in a university in the Republic.

He said he resented that African scholars should regard Black South Africans as if they were perpetrators of a system which was oppressive to themselves.

South African Delegation Hit

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

AFRICAN delegates at the all law and human rights conference at Ezulwini told three controversial South African academics to forget about academic analysis of the South African situation and get to the grass roots of the problem because of its pressing nature.

The delegates were reacting to the paper by Professor L.J. van der Vyver of the University of Witwatersrand which gave an analysis of the human rights situation in South Africa with emphasis on plural legal practices and apartheid. Professor van der Vyver described the situation in his country as unjust and extremely complex.

Professor Lindi Mdluli, of the University of Botswana and Swaziland described Professor van der Vyver's paper as "middle class white intellectual rubbish, picking on minor things" when the problem was at the top. She described Professor A.L. Vilakazi, who is a member of the South African delegation, and who also discussed the subject, as a middle class anthropologist.

Kenya's Lee Muthoga, president of the African Bar Association, said a gathering of African lawyers must regard a situation where racial segregation is forcefully institutionalised and regulated as a basis upon

which all the problems are based and therefore not be interested in the details of how these forceful segregation policies are carried out.

"All the problems cannot be divorced from the system and the system cannot be divorced from them", he said. Professor van der Vyver said he tries to be more than academic in South Africa but that the conference leaders had restricted him to the theme of the conference. At one stage he was apologetic and reacted to accusations by saying he was a lawyer and not a politician.

"We lawyers do not make decisions but can influence them," said Prof. Marcus Jones of the university of Sierra Leone.

Professor van der Vyver agreed with the other delegates that there was no need to even talk about human rights in his country unless blacks are granted political participation. He said South Africa had not even made a start in acceptable constitutional development.

A number of seats were conspicuously empty during Professor van der Vyver's talk. One notable absence was that of Professor Okoth Oigendo, Dean of Law, University of Nairobi, Kenya. Professor Oigendo returned to the conference meeting afterwards but refused to answer questions when asked whether his absence meant a boycott of Professor van der Vyver's talk.

The presence of the South African academics has caused a controversy and delegates from two East African countries have walked out.

There was no reaction to an emotional appeal by Mrs. Carmen Nathan of South Africa to African delegates to recognise and support white lawyers fighting for human rights in South Africa.

CSO: 4700/161

FORMER POLICE CHIEF CHARGED WITH RITUAL MURDER

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

FORMER police Superintendent Mr. Jeremiah Dube, with three others, appeared briefly before the High Court yesterday facing a charge of murder.

Dube, together with George Chibi, Idah Sihlongonyane and Mampempe Simelane, have been charged in connection with the ritual murder of a woman, Rhodinah Nxumalo, whose body was found mutilated in Siteki in 1975. The case has been postponed by consent by Mr. Justice D.D. Will to the 2nd November and the

accused have all not been asked to plead.

The four were originally charged jointly with two others, Mmemo Nhleko and Fifana Phakathi. Following separations of trial granted for the others, the two have been appearing together before retired judge, Mr. Justice David Cohen.

Their trial was last month postponed sine die owing to the inability of Mr. Cohen, who has been called back from retirement, to come to Swaziland. Mr. Cohen has finally arrived and yesterday presided over a continuing civil matter

involving the Commonwealth Development Corporation.

It has not been as yet established when the case against Nhleko and Phakathi is due to continue before Mr. Cohen.

Meanwhile, Dube, represented by Mr. Victor Berrange, is presently on bail following his successful second application to the High Court.

Chibi and Sihlongonyane are represented by Mr. W.M. Pupuma while Simelane is represented by Mr. Peter Dunseith.

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PRESIDENT ADDRESSES THIRTEENTH UNZA GRADUATION CEREMONY

Development Research Needed

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

P R E S I D E N T
Kaunda yesterday
directed the Uni-
versity of Zambia
to use its research
programme to find
solutions to the
country's develop-
ment problems.

He challenged the institution to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

Dr Kaunda was speaking at the 13th Unza graduation ceremony attended by Party Secretary General Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu and other top Party and Government officials.

He was satisfied that for the first time the number of graduates had passed a 700 mark — which was a remarkable achievement for an institution only 15 years old.

But he recalled that the university had four research institutes and bureaux which carried out research in various fields.

"It appears that results from research projects do not come out as quickly as graduates do from teaching programmes. It is incumbent upon the university to make

ancient Greek and Roman institutions which were developed for philosophical research and teaching.

While accepting that a university must have universal features it could not be ignored that its concepts varied according to the societies in which it originated and the historical period it developed.

"It must therefore be understood that such concepts must be modified in order that they may properly and effectively guide the mission of a university, especially in a young and dynamic nation like ours."

Dr Kaunda, who is Unza Chancellor, said universities had become community projects over the years especially in developing countries.

Their continued growth had been dictated by the needs of society and not by the demands of academics in search of a community of scholars.

"This being the case, the biggest shareholder in this enterprise is the public. The biggest shareholder therefore has the right to demand his due dividend in the form of the university's contribution to social progress."

He warned that even under heavy social pressure universities could not perform the role of an agent of social change unless they were guided by an ideology of "service."

the results from their various research activities visible."

He told a colourful ceremony held on the grounds of the Great East Road campus that he would like to see Unza using its creativity to review its programmes and activities to enhance its role as an agent of change and development.

Another special feature of the graduation was that for the first time the university was awarding degrees in accountancy and business administration from its new Ndola campus.

This was in response to Dr Kaunda's announcement at the tenth graduation ceremony in 1975 to meet the challenge of the revolution effectively. The university should be decentralised and developed on a federal basis comprising three constituent institutions — Lusaka, Ndola and rural campus at Solwezi.

Dr Kaunda noted yesterday that at the Lusaka campus a new programme in international law had started and as the first products received their diplomas the move was welcome to the country's legal services which had always been understaffed.

The mission of the university was to provide a service to the nation in the form of manpower production for national development.

The basic idea of a university was inherited from the

Once this ideology was accepted the institution became alert to the needs and demands of society of which it was a part and the teachers became creative in their efforts to design new programmes that were responsive to the changing needs of society.

If the graduation number of more than 700 was anything to go by it was evident the university had properly performed its teaching functions.

What the university needed in the face of the specific challenges of the decade was to sharpen its alertness of community needs while at the same

time strengthening its commitment to national ideals such as self sufficiency in food production.

Dr Kaunda singled out food production because of his earnest desire to see Zambia achieve meaningful political as well as economic independence.

Solwezi Campus's Establishment Urged

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

AS the nation prepares to celebrate its 17th Independence anniversary, 784 of its sons and daughters yesterday passed through the gates of the University of Zambia as full graduates.

This is a moment to rejoice for the entire nation because it indicates how far we have gone taking into consideration that 17 years ago we had only a handful of university graduates.

But what makes the 13th graduation ceremony more meaningful is that out of the number who received their degrees, diplomas and certificates from the Chancellor, President Kaunda, 63 of them are the product of the Unza Ndola campus, a success story of the federal system introduced at Unza a few years ago.

In the midst of this euphoria, let us stop and pause a question as what has happened to the third rural campus which was earmarked for Solwezi.

This nation attaches great importance to rural development and agriculture in particular.

The President was yesterday at pains to query as to what the four research institutes at Unza are producing. He also talked about the university providing the essential tools in the process of social change.

This social change is not going to occur if we do not produce from our highest institution of learning the cadres to implement it. If rural development is one of our national priorities, it is time that the proposed Solwezi campus came to life. If agriculture is going to be the mainstay of our economy, it is time we started producing the people to carry out this revolution.

Zambia is almost getting to saturation point in terms of the production of white collar graduates. But we are still far behind in producing the technical personnel needed for our revolution.

One hopes that at the 14th graduation ceremony next year, the nation will get a progress report on the proposed rural campus.

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KAUNDA ASSURES SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE OF NATION'S FULL SUPPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

PRESIDENT Kaunda yesterday assured the Soviet peace committee of Zambia's full support in its efforts to bring about peace in the world.

Dr Kaunda, who was speaking after a working breakfast for a three-man Soviet Union peace committee at State House, said Zambia would continue to support any efforts aimed at bringing peace because it was important in the development of mankind.

"It is because of the importance of peace in the development of mankind that we also urge the Soviet Union peace committee to continue its efforts in the search for peace."

He praised the chairman of the committee Mr Eugeny Fedorov who is delegation leader and described him as a selfless man in the search for peace.

"You have accepted to use your brain for the development of mankind because of the importance peace plays in this field," Dr Kaunda said.

"You continue to co-ordinate efforts aimed at bringing about peace, which is a very big contribution to the entire mankind."

Mr Fedorov was accompanied to State House by Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Legal and Political Sub-Committee Mr Reuben Kamanga, Foreign Affairs Minister Professor Lameck Goma and officials from the Soviet embassy.

In reply, Mr Fedorov said the people of the Soviet Union were grateful to Zambia's contribution in the search for peace in the region and the world as a whole.

He praised Zambians for the warm reception accorded to his delegation since it arrived in the country last Wednesday.

"This hospitality contributes to the continued friendship between our two countries," Mr Fedorov said. — Zana.

CS0: 4700/163

KAUNDA INSTRUCTS MINISTRIES TO WORK OUT TOLL ROAD SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has instructed the ministries of Finance, Provincial Administration and Works and Supply to work out a system for motorists to pay a small toll for using roads.

Dr Kaunda issued this instruction when he officially opened the 56 km Ndola-Kitwe dual carriageway on the Copperbelt yesterday.

Since the nation had invested so much in the project, it was essential that maintenance of the highway and all major roads be carefully programmed.

"Because of this, I wish to propose that arrangements to introduce a system for motorists to pay a small toll for using either a road or a bridge be actively considered for implementation."

Toll is tax paid for use of road or bridge.

He stressed that time had come for Zambia to institute deliberate measures to protect the heavy investment on roads.

The President directed the Ministry of Works and Supply, the National Commission for Development Planning and the Ministry of Finance to ensure that adequate funds for the maintenance of roads were provided in each Budget every year.

He urged Ndola and Kitwe district councils to urgently construct dual carriageway entries in their respective cities to link with the new highway.

"Once a decision to undertake a project is made, everybody concerned should ensure that construction work starts immediately because delays have cost the nation a fortune."

He was referring to the dual carriageway which has cost K22 million to complete but it could have cost K15 million less had construction started immediately the idea was mooted in 1968.

For motorists to benefit from the dual carriageway, he said, the existing road

should be reconstructed and upgraded at a cost of K20 million to equal the standard of the new one.

"I am aware that funds are not easy to come by. All the same, something should be done to ensure the reconstruction of the old road."

He instructed the various Government institutions to institute immediate action for the reconstruction of the existing road.

On the usage of the dual carriageway, Dr Kaunda appealed to motorists to co-operate with the authorities

in any measure which might be introduced aimed at reducing the road carnage.

This is the first long distance dual carriageway in the country introduced to curb road accidents.

"Some of us remember the many valuable lives lost through accidents on the Ndola-Kitwe road. The Party and its Government decided to construct a dual carriageway between Ndola and Kitwe to avoid further loss of valuable lives.

Financed

"I know that the construction of a dual carriageway alone will not eliminate accident," Dr Kaunda said.

The road, which was partly financed by the Arab Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Africa, has been built using imported fill and gravel and a 50-centimetre premix asphalt covering.

The President said he was assured by experts that the road has a greater thickness than others and a width capable of preventing damage for the next 20 years.

The President paid tribute to Cogefar, the company which constructed the road and recalled that the same organisation constructed the Mpika-Kasama and Kasama-Mbala roads.

He said discussions for the company to embark on the Chama-Matumbo road had reached an advanced stage.

He hoped the discussions would be completed soon to ensure continuous employment for the company's 600 Zambian labour force and 25 expatriate engineers and technicians.

The fact that Cogefar, an international company had continued to invest and assist in the development of the nation was a clear testimony of the faith and confidence the company's board of directors had in the future of Zambia, he said.

CSO: 4700/168

KAUNDA: 'FOOD PROGRAM WELL PLANNED SOCIALIST EXERCISE'

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda has defended the K400 million operation food programme as a well planned socialist exercise aimed at defeating hunger and its offshoots of poverty and disease.

Although the country had no experience in running state farms, the schemes were carefully planned and he had no doubt about their success.

Speaking at the 13th University of Zambia graduation ceremony in Lusaka at the weekend, the President praised Zambians for their response to the Party's call to produce more food.

In a developing country like Zambia there was a burning desire to improve the communal well-being of the people by providing more food, better health and education.

He told the ceremony attended by Party Secretary-General Mulemba, Secretary of State for Defence and Security Zulu, and other top Party and Government officials that there was a danger if these amenities were only available to the privileged few.

The President directed Unza to use its research programme to find solutions to the country's development problems and challenged the institution to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

The President said Zambia's agrarian crusade was synonymous with the survival of the nation.

The World Food Day celebrations reminded the country the plight of two-thirds of humanity who live in poverty

and its offshoots of hunger, ignorance, disease, crime, corruption and exploitation of man by man.

The celebrations should not only give people food for thought but ginger them into intensifying their contribution to the "operation food production" programme.

As part of the "operation food production" programme, the "lima" exercise catered for peasants aimed at developing the production capacity of the masses rather than mass production by the few.

The second part of the programme was the formation of cooperatives where the country faced problems because of lack of technical know-how and skills in organising them.

CSO: 4700/163

MUNDIA SAYS ECONOMIC BOTTLENECKS TO BE REMOVED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The State is determined to restructure the country's economy to allow for more usage of local raw materials and remove the problems that tend to make Zambia a high cost area for both consumers and manufacturers.

The Party and its Government were now concentrating on generating more employment opportunities through promoting agriculture and industries based on the use of local raw materials.

Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said this in Ndola yesterday when he officially opened an extension building at Lyons Brooke Bond Zambia Ltd.

Mr Mundia said as well as diversifying the economy, the new measures being taken will also satisfy local demand, generate exportable surpluses, create a strong rural economy through priorities given to rural development and reduce disparities in the levels of income between rural and urban population.

He said the Party and its Government were greatly concerned with the present situation in the manufacturing sector whereby almost all manufacturing enterprises depended on large scale importation of raw materials and other inputs.

"This results in low capacity performance whenever the country is short of foreign exchange to pay for these imports," Mr Mundia said.

Because of the high oil prices and the low copper prices during the past few years, Mr Mundia said, Zambia had frequently experienced shortages of foreign exchange resulting in failure by factories to produce and supply essential commodities.

It was imperative, therefore, not only to attract large scale investors but also to restructure the economy in such a way that the manufacturing sector would depend largely on local raw materials.

"This is to be achieved by developing agriculture. In the process, employment opportunities will also be created for many people in the rural areas," he said.

Mr Mundia also pointed out that another disadvantage of depending on imported raw materials and other inputs is that the cost of production is greatly inflated.

He said this was because the manufacturers have to pay the high prices of purchasing and transporting these imports in addition to the costs normally incurred in the manufacturing process.

"The effect has been to make Zambia a high cost area for both consumers and manufacturers. This situation is undesirable and the Party and its Government are determined to rectify it by using the measures I have already enumerated," Mr Mundia said.

The Party and its Government, Mr Mundia said, have also taken measures to establish small scale industries throughout the country to alleviate shortages of essential commodities.

He said these would be mainly agro-based industries of labour intensive nature.

"Thus, as well as meeting the demand for essential commodities, the small scale industries will also contribute in the generation of employment opportunities in the rural areas," he said.

CSO: 4700/168

NORWAY INCREASES DEVELOPMENT AID 1981-1984

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 17 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] Norway has increased development aid to Zambia for the current four-year period, 1981-84, to K28 million from K24 million, Foreign Affairs Minister, Professor Lameck Goma said yesterday.

The minister applauded Norway for the move which has been taken at a time when that country is facing economic problems.

Paying tribute to Norway for the assistance which is revised yearly, Professor Goma said: "There is nothing nobler than to help make the lives of other human beings better."

He was speaking in Lusaka at a luncheon he hosted for outgoing Norwegian Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Neils Dahl.

Norway, he said, had distinguished herself as a reliable partner in development because of her consistent aid through her agency for international development (NORAD).

"Norway is certainly one of Zambia's major partners in development. This is evidenced by the number of development projects in which your country, Mr Ambassador, is engaged."

A large number of Norwegian nationals are scattered all over Zambia rendering "very valuable services and technical know-how" in various fields of national development.

He said: "As the majority of our people live in rural areas, Norway's involvement in rural development is thus of particular significance in the quest to improve the quality of life for the greatest section of our community."

Norway also assists Zambia to solve the problem of trained manpower through the many Norwegian experts and volunteers made available in many fields.

Scholarships are offered to many Zambians to study and acquire various skills in institutions of higher learning in Norway.

"Norway also provides Zambia with commodity assistance to enable us to bring in the much-needed essential goods. At a time of considerable shortage of foreign exchange as Zambia has had and continues to confront these past few years and now, this form of assistance is extremely vital to the well-being of our country," he added.

CSO: 4700/163

PRAISE OF CANADIAN AID

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

FOREIGN Minister Professor Lameck Goma has hailed Canada's immense contribution to Zambia's efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and other areas of economic development.

Prof. Goma said in Lusaka yesterday that Canada was involved in various development projects such as transport, agriculture and rural development.

He said this when new Canadian high commissioner to Zambia Mr Charles Forgerty presented him with copies of his credentials.

Canada's participation in agriculture was most welcome. Canada's help in developing the rural areas was highly commendable as the majority of Zambia's citizens who lived there would benefit greatly.

He described relations between Canada and Zambia as "excellent and cordial" and noted that the Canadians were involved in many crucial projects.

Mr Forgerty said his country had a long agricultural background and was in a position to help Zambia in this area.

He said he was looking forward to his assignment in Zambia and pledged to work closely with officials.

SOLWEZI COUNCIL TO REVOKE LICENSES OF TRADERS ALONG ZAIRE BORDER

Action Follows Discovery of Racket

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Arnold Kapelembi]

[Excerpt]

SOLWEZI district council is to revoke trading licences for businessmen along the border with Zaire to end smuggling.

The action follows the discovery of a racket in which Zaireans use Zambians to buy essential commodities in bulk ferried across the border at Kipushi at night.

A Times of Zambia investigating team which visited the area found that more than 35 villagers in chiefs Musaka and Chikola had retail trading licences but there were only three established shops which operate at night.

Governor Mr Sylvester Sikufweba confirmed the racket and blamed the former rural council for issuing licences "at random".

The Zambian "traders" are given money by the Zaireans to buy goods especially sugar and mealie meal from Solwezi boma which is about 125 km from Kipushi border post. The contraband is stored in houses until it is dark when it is taken into Zaire.

Mr Sikufweba said: "Even the few shops which are there are permanently closed. They carry out business transactions at night."

He has also instructed councillors at the border to ensure that the shops remained open during the day. "The idea of granting licences is to give service to people." He wondered why the shops were not opened to the public.

"Our records show that a large number of people have trading licences but we do not know where they trade from. These are the people who are given money by the Zaireans to buy goods using their licences and are paid a commission."

The council licensing committee has been ordered to scrutinise all applications for trading licences and ensure that only genuine applicants obtained licences.

Admitted

The governor admitted that some civil servants were involved in the racket but denied the use of Government vehicles to transport the goods.

Civil servants hired their vehicles to the racketeers to transport the goods to the border and charged K100.

The smuggling racket came to light last week when Minister of State for Legal Affairs and Solicitor-General Mr Ludwig Sondashi revealed that senior Party and Government officials in Solwezi were involved in smuggling.

The department of customs and excise is carrying out its own investigations and the police have deployed a mobile unit which is manning a road-block.

In Ndola, Copperbelt provincial political secretary Mrs Esther Banda called on Party officials to mount an education campaign to end black marketeering and smuggling of goods.

Speaking when she officially closed the Ndola Urban district annual conference at the weekend, Mrs Banda said it was only through political education that shortages of sugar and other essential goods would end.

Party leaders should monitor the arrival and distribution of essential commodities.

Mount

It was the duty of leaders at the section and branch levels to mount a campaign and close ranks in the fight against crime and shortage of goods.

Party leaders should give urgent attention to the measures the Party and its Government had taken to bring the situation under control.

Urgent Anti-Smuggling Measures Needed

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WHATEVER Solwezi governor Sylvester Sikufweba may advance as an excuse the truth remains that it is the authorities in that district who are aiding the smuggling of goods across the border into Zaire.

Mr Sikufweba has been in the area for a long time; he must know what the former township and rural councils were doing. He was the chairman of the Solwezi district development council which is the final approver of trading licences.

Now what is he telling the nation? He is trying to pass the buck on the former councils for issuing licences indiscriminately. That is a load of rubbish.

He should say "mea culpa".

If he has nothing to offer against smuggling he would do better to keep quiet and apply for a transfer so that somebody else practical comes in. That will be courageous of him.

When Zambians are grumbling day and night about shortages, what little amounts of sugar, salt, cooking oil, Kafue cloth or soap are produced from their factories should be consumed by them.

If we have to export as we are doing cement from Chilanga Cement factory let us do so legally and openly. But we should not leave the local market starving.

The same goes for Solwezi where this newspaper sent its own men to find out the truth.

What Ndola chief reporter Arnold Kapelembi and photographer Rodrick Phiri discovered shows that short of urgent measures being taken at Kipushi post and other likely border centres Zambians — those in Solwezi especially — will continue to clamour for goods which find their way into foreign hands.

Mr Sikufweba should summon his departmental chiefs and together they must work out emergency measures.

The mobile police camp should be stationed at Kipushi itself not 15 kilometres away.

A nose count must be taken of those with trading licences and if they have no buildings the licences should be withdrawn there and then.

Shops should be open during the day and shut at a stipulated hour. Any shop found open at night must be closed and the owner should lose his licence.

Wholesale traders at Solwezi should determine the demand in a given area. Surely villagers are not daily shoppers so their demand is not as big as that of civil servants at Chizera or Kabompo.

Why then should a wholesaler not become suspicious if ten licence holders from Kipushi, a centre with not more than 200 people with buying power, are ordering goods worth K2,000 each?

Party and Government officials may not be using Government vehicles to ferry contraband to Kipushi. All the same they are wrong, unpatriotic and not fit to be public servants.

Why do they sink so low and be used to deny their fellow Zambians of the products of their country?

Solwezi police chief Clement Mbangweta has an onerous task. He must be ruthless to succeed; if he and his officers shirk they will be to blame.

CSO: 4700/163

IMF LOAN DETAILS DISCUSSED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 18 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has sent its figures for September ceiling to the International Monetary Fund in Washington for approval before it can draw the K180 million for the last two quarters of this year.

This was revealed to the *Sunday Times* by reliable Government sources who said Press reports that Zambia had clinched the draw for the last part of this year's programme on the IMF loan facility were misleading.

The sources said Zambia failed to meet the IMF conditions for the June ceiling which would have enabled her to draw K90 million in August. By meeting the September ceiling, she would have drawn another K90 million in November.

Zambia apparently failed to remain within the IMF ceiling for the amount of money (credit) the Government could borrow from the banks to pump into the economy, thus breaching the IMF conditions.

According to the IMF, once a condition is breached, the

borrower cannot use the facility and thus Zambia could not draw the K90 million in August since the IMF stopped the payment.

Zambia first drew K130 million soon after the K800 million loan facility spread over a three-year programme was approved by the IMF on May 17.

This was to help in Zambia's balance of payments. But the second drawing scheduled for August was on condition that Zambia met the June ceiling which she failed to do.

The sources said Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane and his delegation's trip to Washington was not to renegotiate the IMF programme but a coincidence that Zambia was having problems at the same time the IMF was having its annual general meeting. The Zambian delegation took the opportunity to discuss with the IMF these problems.

According to the sources, the IMF told the Zambians they would consider continuing the payment if Zambia met the September ceiling.

CSO: 4700/163

IFC TO PROVIDE LOAN FOR CHINGOLA TAILINGS LEACH PLANT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 21 Oct 81 p 1

[Excerpt] The International Finance Corporation (IFC) is to lend Zambia K26 million (about 30 million US dollars) for the Chingola tailings leach plant.

President Kaunda disclosed this on Monday night at a dinner he hosted for visiting IFC executive vice-president, Mr Hans Wuttke, at State House.

Dr Kaunda welcomed this investment and said it would boost the economy because this process of extracting copper from tailings was cheaper than digging the mineral underground.

The plant will be the largest of its kind in the world. The tailings (copper waste) will be processed further in order to extract the remaining percentage of the mineral.

"This is very good for our economy because this method of extracting copper is cheaper than digging the mineral underground," the President said.

He described Mr Wuttke's visit as a "good step" since it would afford him the opportunity to examine all potential areas of investment.

Dr Kaunda assured the vice-president, who is accompanied by the director of investments for Africa Region II, Mr Azam Alizai, that Zambia would co-operate with the IFC to ensure the successful implementation of all the projects it would invest in.

"You will always find us ready and willing to cooperate with you," he told the financiers.

The President was glad to note that the IFC, which is an affiliate to the World Bank, supported the Birla group of companies and Tata of India which were assisting Zambia to establish paper and steel industries, respectively.

Zambia was also grateful to the IFC for the role it was playing in the Development Bank of Zambia in which it was a shareholder.

Dr Kaunda said the various IFC investments in Zambia would boost the country's economic development and help the Government to cope with the challenges of the future.

He hoped current negotiations between the two IFC officials and the Bank of Zambia, Zimco and Government ministries would be fruitful.

The IFC has already lent the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) 30 million US dollars (K26 million) to help finance the cobalt leach plant.

CSO: 4700/168

IFC DELEGATION ARRIVES TO CONSIDER INVESTMENTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 1

[Text]

THE INTERNATIONAL Finance Corporation (IFC), a branch of the World Bank, is considering investing in Zambia's ethanol project at Nakambala in Mazabuka.

This was disclosed in Lusaka yesterday when a two-men delegation of the organisation arrived in Lusaka to start discussions with the Bank of Zambia, Zimco and government ministries on various projects.

Bank of Zambia governor Mr Bitwell Kuwani who welcomed the international financiers at the airport, said they would also be discussing further investment into the cobalt leach plant of the Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines (NCCM) which the IFC had already helped to finance.

Mr Kuwani said the visit of the IFC officials was most timely as it was just before Zambia starts serious prepa-

rations for the next national budget.

He disclosed that in fact, another wing of the World Bank would be visiting the country in a fortnight, while an International Monetary Fund (IMF) group would follow to assess the usual requirements of the budget.

The Bank governor said this was a timely move by the government because it would be good to have international advice before setting out on another financial year.

Discussions by the various groups would also give them an opportunity to see which areas of development they would be interested in and therefore give the government a proper perspective of what to plan for and how it would be financed.

The delegation that arrived yesterday is led by Mr Hans

Wuttke who is the IFC executive vice-president and is

making his first trip to Zambia and Africa.

He is accompanied by Mr Azam Alizai, the director of investments for Africa region II.

The two officials will be on the Copperbelt today to discuss the cobalt plant on the spot. They are also scheduled to hold discussions and be hosted to dinner by President Kaunda.

He explained that apart from the ethanol and cobalt projects, the IFC would also take the opportunity to hear what other projects the government would like it to go into.

The IFC, created the invest in private and privately managed enterprises, has already invested in Zambia Bata Shoe Company Kafue Textiles and Century Package.

CSO: 4700/163

UNZA OFFICIALS ATTACK UNIVERSITY'S FEDERAL SYSTEM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 22 Oct 81 p 5

[Excerpt]

THE federal system of the University of Zambia yesterday came under attack for the second time since Monday by senior university officials.

Giving evidence before the commission of inquiry into the activities of the university at Mulungushi Hall yesterday acting deputy bursar at Unza, Mr Peter Kibaya said the federal system was costly to manage.

Since its introduction operational costs had risen and this was evident in the university's final accounts.

He charged there was "a lot of duplication" of functions under the system and it was not strange to find as many as three people doing the same job.

On Monday, head of the school of education Dr Syamukayumbu Syamujayi criticised the establishment of a federal university system saying Zambia did not need it at the moment.

The system should be discarded as it had caused a lot of administrative problems since its inception.

"The system has even caused problems for the people at the top who are supposed to run it".

What the country needed were three or four independent universities run on academically competitive bases.

Mr Kibaya said there was "absolutely no cohesion" between the administration and the respective schools and in a number of cases it was difficult to know whether a problem should be directed to the campus administration or to the federal administration.

The federal system was a complete "misnomer" which should be done away with.

Costly

Chairman of the commission Mr Wesley Nyirenda indicated that commissioners would approach the financial controller at the university to determine how costly the federal system was compared to the old administrative system.

ARCHBISHOP SCORES INFLUENTIAL CITIZENS WHO MILK ECONOMY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 7

[Text]

ARCHBISHOP EMMANUEL Milingo yesterday made a scathing attack on influential Zambian citizens who have milked the economy and amassed millions of Kwacha to the detriment of the nation.

"If there were some legitimate means whereby we could see the personal bank accounts of some of our fellow countrymen, I think we might be surprised to see how many of them are millionaires — that is, they have a million Kwacha in the bank.

"In these days of shortages, it is incredible to know that there are among us people who do not know what it is to be in need of anything — all they desire is there; they have ways and means and money to obtain anything their heart desires."

The Roman Catholic archbishop made the attack in a sermon he delivered at the rededication service at the Cathedral of the Holy Cross in Lusaka to mark the 17th independence anniversary.

President Kaunda and his wife, Betty, Party Secretary-General, Mr Humphrey Mulemba and Secretary of State for Defence and Security, Mr Grey Zulu attended the service.

Members of the Central Committee, cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and other high-ranking

Party and Government officials also attended.

Archbishop Milingo deplored the selfish tendencies of the privileged few, saying: "It is like stealing from the nation and we can see for ourselves where that leads to, deprivation and shortages."

He recalled that not long ago, Zambia was not considered to be one of the poor countries of the world and stressed that this assertion was correct.

"The truth of the matter is that the change has come about because the wealth of Zambia has too often been transferred from being the wealth of the nation to being the personal wealth of individuals.

"The country is no less rich than it was; it is simply that the wealth has shifted from the national to the individual good."

He strongly condemned the elite of Zambia who had continued to amass wealth and enrich their relatives to the detriment of the nation, which needed committed and dedicated workers to prosper.

"Certainly, we cannot go on like this, even if it is hard to

find a solution to the problem," said the archbishop.

Speaking in his usual candid manner, he told the congregation that the nation had suffered as a result of the tribal tendencies of top people who were now surrounded by kinsmen and tribesmen.

"We need to be very honest with ourselves: We are entrusted with responsibility for the whole nation and we must strive to achieve the goals the nation expects from our efforts.

"It means we must stop trying to enrich our own relatives overnight, as it were, by giving them salaries which they do not deserve and do not work for."

He said many workers were bitter because they had been superseded by those who had tribal affiliations with their bosses.

Although the University of Zambia had made steady progress towards Zambianisation by employing staff on their academic merits regardless of their provincial background this was not the case in the civil service and parastatals.

"There is not a single tribe in Zambia that can lay claim to being more efficient than any other. When we give in to tribalism, we lose sight of the people's good."

Archbishop Milingo appealed to people holding responsible positions to examine their consciences and determine how fair and just they have treated their juniors.

He reminded top people now abusing their power that "more often than not, those who watch us and see more than we think are the ordinary citizens: patient, watching, seeing, tolerant citizens, with no titles and often no jobs."

It is these people, he said, who should be enjoying on Zambia's 17th anniversary for without them, there would be no peace and Zambia would not be a nation.

"We cannot on this day forget the patience of the people of Zambia, those ordinary men and women who do not walk in the limelight of public life."

"They showed especially the greatest patience in the not too distant past when time and again, they had to bury their war dead."

"In calmness and sympathy, they bore the consequences of the neighbouring nation's struggle for identity and independence. Our soldiers need no mention, even if we mention them, we cannot thank them sufficiently."

Zambians also deserved praise for looking after thousands of refugees who had sought refuge in the country since 1964.

An anniversary is not only a time for remembering and celebrating. "It is a time for the nation to honour these individuals who have added to its lustre. It is also a time for stocktaking."

However, he added, "It should not be that we Zambians look to our country as to a cow that gives milk and goes on giving milk, where we always expect to draw from it without caring for it and seeing that there is also some input."

FIRST PAPER MILL STARTS OPERATING IN NDOLA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 81 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIA's first paper manufacturing factory has started production in Ndola — and it is expected to save the country between K8 million and K10 million in foreign exchange a year.

The buttons were pressed on Wednesday night at a colourful ceremony full of pomp and excitement as technicians and guests saw the first roll of toilet paper off the production line.

The factory, financed by the Development Bank of Zambia, would produce 50 tonnes of various paper products a day, according to Zambezi Paper Mills factory director Mr Dinesh Sharma.

Full production is expected to start early next year when the second machine is commissioned and would recycle waste paper now thrown away by many companies.

Initially the mill will produce a variety of toilet tissues

in different colours and quality.

Mr Sharma said his company will be able to meet a large percentage of Zambia's paper industry needs both in educational and commercial sectors.

"We will soon start producing one side glaze writing paper, printing paper and other types of paper products like packaging and paperboards. But this will be around February when the other machine will be in production," he said.

He said the company hoped to save the country about K10 million in foreign exchange a year when full production is reached.

The mill gets its raw materials from waste paper from Government offices and private industry especially the printing sector.

"We have no problem with raw materials because we have transporters bringing in waste paper from Lusaka, Kitwe and other towns from which we will be making our products," Mr Sharma said.

It was advisable for commercial paper concerns not to throw away their rejects but to save it and pass it on for reprocessing.

The firm, a brainchild of its chairman Mr Devchandra Sharma who joined the paper industry in 1935, will employ a labour force of 100 men and about 15 technicians. The managing director is Mr Chandrakant Sharma, a Ndola businessman.

Director Mr Sharma said the market for his products was not a problem because most, if not all, of Zambia's major printing industry relies on external sources for their raw materials, with the newspaper and printing companies as the largest consumers.

"Apart from producing various grades of paper, the plant will also be making writing pads and exercise books for schools. We already have orders," Mr Sharma added.

Initial commercial production at the plant is expected to start next Monday when all the trial runs will have been completed.

CSO: 4700/163

PLANNED DISCONNECTION OF ELECTRICITY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 81 p 2

[Text]

ZESCO is to embark on mass disconnection of electricity to consumers throughout the country to recover about K13 million it is owed, corporation's administrative manager Mr Essie Mulonda said in Lusaka.

The disconnection campaign was a last resort to recover the arrears.

Zesco found it difficult to operate because some consumers failed to settle their bills. The present arrears are a result of an accumulation of bills for the past four years.

"We need to pay workers, pay operational costs, buy spares and settle our own debts. It is a painstaking situation," Mr Mulonda said.

In Solwezi Zana reports: The council plans massive evictions of rent defaulters from its houses in an attempt to recover K20,000 it is owed.

Evicted

District executive secretary Mr Watson Nyoni said tenants in arrears for three months would be evicted on October 21.

Defaulters have already been served with eviction orders. Some of them have defaulted since last year.

Council policemen and officials from the housing department had been directed to evict defaulters jumping the October 21, deadline. They were given a three-week grace period.

Mr Nyoni appealed to defaulters to pay up to avoid getting into an embarrassing situation.

While the council does not like to evict people from its houses, it was the duty of tenants to ensure that they paid their rents promptly. — Zana.

CSO: 4700/163

FARMERS TO EXPAND BEEF PRODUCTION BY TEN PERCENT BY 1985

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 18 Oct 81 p 7

[Excertps]

COMMERCIAL farmers have predicted to meet 60 per cent of Zambia's urban population's beef requirements by 1985.

This is an increase of about ten per cent of the total animals that the farmers slaughter at present, says the latest issue of **Farming Magazine** in the official mouthpiece of the Commercial Farmers Bureau.

The cattle population has grown steadily each year since the Government banned the importation of beef nine years ago and the cattle industry was now expanding at a rate of six to seven per cent a year.

The commercial herd totals over 300,000 animals and now supplies more than 50 per cent of beef to the urban population.

In four years, the commercial sector is expected to supply 80,000 beasts for slaughter. This was to be expected because Zambia was

a natural cattle breeding country with a savannah climate, natural grasslands and open dambos that, properly managed, spell success for the cattle breeder, says the magazine.

The magazine expressed concern at the high rate of cattle rustling and said the thefts posed a threat to the industry.

Farmers now count the animals every night and change herding practices often to beat off rustlers.

The magazine took a swipe at the police and courts for allegedly letting off suspected rustlers.

"Unless we can show the cattle investor that his future is secure, we are placing our whole food programme in jeopardy," warned the magazine.

CSO: 4700/163

BRIEFS

SULPHURIC ACID PLANT EQUIPMENT—Equipment and material for a multi-million Kwacha project--the sulphuric acid plant for Nchanga Consolidated Copper Mines at Rokana Division in Kitwe--was recently being discharged at the port of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. A statement released by Leopold Walford Shipping Limited on the exercise said that the transportation of the material and equipment for the installation of the plant has been undertaken in conjunction with Omori Kaisoten Limited of Japan on their combined transport service with Maritime Forwarders, Tanzania. Shipments for the project, whose main contractor is Mitsubishi Heavy Industries started in February and by the final shipment, the gross tonnage carried exceeded 4,500 tonnes with a cubic volume of 11,000 cubic metres. Materials which were transported ranged from heavy lifts to out-of-gauge voluminous cargo. Special arrangements were made by Maritime Forwarders for the road and rail transport of the heavy lifts. The project is on a turnkey basis and is expected to yield immense benefit to the copper mines in their extraction through the sulphuric plant system of production. This major project is one of the many undertaken jointly by Leopold Walford Shipping and Omori Kaisoten into Zambia and other East and Central African territories from Japan. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 16 Oct 81 p 7]

THEFT OF IMPORTED WATCHES--Nearly 300 imported wrist-watches worth about K45,000 have been stolen from Zambia Airways warehouse, reliable sources at the Lusaka International Airport disclosed yesterday. They said the watches, which a Lusaka firm imported from Britain, arrived the previous weekend by a Zambia Airways Boeing 707 freighter. "The watches were off-loaded from the plane by porters and taken into the warehouse. But a few days later, it was disclosed that 296 of the watches were missing so that only four remained in the warehouse," the sources said. According to them, each watch was going to retail at about K150. [Excerpt] [Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 19 Oct 81 p 1]

SIXFOLD OIL PRICE INCREASE--Commerce and Industry Minister of State Mr. Leonard Subulwa has said Zambia's oil import bill now stood at K400 million. The oil import bill had been static at K70 million over the last three years but now it has risen six times to reach the present figure. It was the wish of the Party and its Government to reduce the bill and Mr Subulwa urged Zambians to lessen oil consumption. Zambia's oil import bill, he said, was high and there was need to help the Party and its Government reduce the bill. His ministry supported Indeco in its bid to establish an ethanol plant at Nakambala in Mazabuka district for making fuel from sugar molasses. The establishment of the plant would cut Zambia's oil import bill because it would provide a cheaper form of energy. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 16 Oct 81 p 1]

KAUNDA ON FOOD RESERVE--President Kaunda has called for the setting up of a six-month national food reserve as a guarantee against any bad weather conditions. He stressed the need for Zambia to stock food reserves for quick mobilisation and sale to needy neighbouring countries. The President said this at a mass rally to mark the World Food Day at the Lusaka Show Grounds yesterday. The country should strive to produce, not only the annual national requirement of maize but maintain a six-month national reserve as a guarantee against bad weather conditions. He noted that food had become a powerful political and economic weapon in the world and warned that a country's independence could be compromised by lack of it and Zambia should avoid this trap. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 17 Oct 81 p 1]

LANDMINES IMPEDING MAIZE COLLECTION--About 3,000 bags of maize cannot be transported from Chidi and Mafuta in chief Simwatachela's area in Kalomo district because of landmines. Kalomo acting district governor Miss Mata Mudenda told Prime Minister Mundia when he visited the town yesterday that in a week's time transportation of maize from rural to main depots on the line of rail would be completed. In a welcoming speech read for her by district youth chairman Mr Saul Siakachoma, Miss Mudenda said the Southern Province Cooperative Marketing Union (SPCMU) had bought 894,000 bags of maize from farmers in the area. About 300,000 of the bags could not be collected from Chidi and Mafuta areas because of landmines planted by former rebel Rhodesian soldiers, she said. Mr Mundia directed the army to clear landmines from Chidi and Mafuta maize depots so that transporters could haul the maize held up there. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 19 Oct 81 p 1]

CSO: 4700/163

MUGABE GETS WARM WELCOME IN WANKIE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. Cheering schoolchildren and many adults broke the security lines and mobbed Mr Mugabe when he finished his speech at the Wankie stadium yesterday.

The incident, which created headaches for police and security officials, began while people were giving gifts to the Prime Minister.

Police tried to hold back swarms of children who surged forward but Home Affairs Minister, Mr Richard Hove, gently cautioned the police not to push them back.

Mr Mugabe's tent in which Government ministers and other officials were seated, was filled as more people surged in. He shook hands with a countless number as he slowly worked his way to his car. Hundreds of people formed two lines to cheer him as his motorcade moved slowly out of the stadium.

One woman said: "We wanted to show the Prime Minister that we love him. We wish we could see him more often."

The Wankie rally drew the largest crowd so far in the Prime Minister's meet-the-people tour.

Earlier, Mr Mugabe flew from Victoria Falls to Kamativi mines where he toured the mine complex.

At Wankie he toured the new \$389 million power station under construction.

The Prime Minister was shown around by the chief engineer of the Electricity Supply Commission, Mr George Charlton.

Mr. Charlton told the Prime Minister that the new power station at Wankie was expected to be opened on December 1 next year.

The project was well on schedule and was expected to be fully operational by March 1983.-- Ziana.

CSO: 4700/172

PRIME MINISTER MUGABE TOURS MATABELELAND

Salesbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] Bulawayo. The Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, flies to Bulawayo this afternoon to start an extensive seven-day tour of Matabeleland. The high point will be a mass rally at Barbourfields Stadium on Saturday.

This is a continuation of the Prime Minister's meet-the-people programme which has already taken him to several other parts of the country.

Government officials could not issue Mr Mugabe's itinerary yesterday. But an official in his office said the Prime Minister was on tour, among other places in the province, Binga, Victoria Falls, Gwanda, Plumtree and Dombodema.

During the tour Mr Mugabe is to inspect resettlement and development projects as well as explain Government programmes to the people.

Several ministers will accompany Mr Mugabe during his longest tour of the [word indistinct] since independence. Among them will be the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sydney Sekeramayi; the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo; the Minister of Mines, Mr Maurice Nyagumbo and the Minister of State, Mr Emmerson Munangagwa.

Two Matabeleland Members of Parliament, Mr Enos Nkala who is also the Minister of Finance, and Dr Herbert Ushewokunze, are also expected to tour with the Prime Minister.

Official sources have said yesterday that provision was being made for the Prime Minister to meet various communities in Bulawayo.

A meeting with trade and commercial representatives is being planned. So is a programme for Mr Mugabe to meet representatives of the women's organisations.

The source said they expected the Prime Minister to interrupt his programme for a day in order to fly back to Salisbury to attend the Air Force of Zimbabwe annual show at New Sarum air force base on Sunday.

Meanwhile, arrangements are being made to transport local residents to the Barbourfields mass rally on Saturday afternoon.

CSO: 4700/164

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT HANDLING OF LABOR UNREST

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 pp 1, 6, 8, 11

[Text]

WHILE teachers ended their five-day strike in Salisbury yesterday, more than 80 teachers from schools in the Chihota communal land were sacked for failing to go to work.

Salisbury teachers yesterday gave the Government an ultimatum to resolve their grievances within a week or they would again walk out.

All school teachers on strike in Umtali also returned to work yesterday following an order to do so by the Minister of Education, Dr Dzingai Mutumbuka.

Between 80 and 100 teachers from schools in the Mahusekwa area of the Chihota communal

land were dismissed yesterday morning when they failed to turn up for work, the education officer in Marandellas, Mr Jack Jones, confirmed.

DECISION

The action was taken in accordance with instructions from Dr Mutumbuka.

The decision to end the strike in Salisbury was taken by about 100 teachers, who gathered in Cecil Square yesterday afternoon.

The threat of summary dismissal for those who continued the protest seemed to have an effect, for only 100 teachers turned up at yesterday's demonstration as opposed to about 2,000 at the southern police station on Wednesday.

After about an hour of heated debate and argument, the strikers formed an eight-member delegation to negotiate with Dr Mutumbuka on four points.

These were that wage disparities among teachers be narrowed; that the minister talk to the demonstrators directly instead of using the Press; that a national congress be held to disband the

Zimbabwe Teachers' Association as it was not representative of teachers; and that all charges and threats against teachers be dropped immediately.

If after a week from yesterday there was no satisfactory resolution of the problems, teachers would "down chalk" again.

However, as the strike ended, some striking teachers complained that they had not been paid their monthly salaries, due yesterday.

A snap survey of eight Salisbury schools confirmed the reports, but by late yesterday there was no comment from the Ministry of Education.

Dr Mutumbuka, accompanied by his permanent secretary, Dr Nicholas Makura, yesterday visited several schools and reportedly threatened foreign teachers with deportation for allegedly inciting locals.

A Canadian teacher told the Herald that the minister had been "very harsh" when he addressed them.

"He really surprised us because we did not organise anything against the Government," she said. "We only sympathised with our colleagues fighting for better pay and working conditions."

"The minister individually interviewed six

of us and we went back to our classes feeling very puzzled."

Before ending their strike yesterday the teachers made it clear they were not against the Government nor were they "being used" by internal or external political forces.

They were merely exercising their democratic right in an independent Zimbabwe, they said, to fight for a better deal, using non-violent means.

One speaker, amid shouts of approval, quoted from ZANU (PF)'s election manifesto, which guarantees 13 fundamental rights, including the right of procession, demonstration and strike action.

He asked whether ZANU (PF), as the governing party, had abandoned these principles.

A Herald team, which toured some of the schools in Highfield and Harare late yesterday, found teachers back at their desks and classes running smoothly.

There was no comment from the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association.

Nurses Get Ultimatum

STRIKING Salisbury municipal nursing staff have until 8 am today to report to work or they will be instantly dismissed.

A statement issued by the council said that certain deaths had occurred because of the strike.

Issuing the statement last night, the city council gave the city medical officer of health, Dr Tony Davies, power to fire those members of his staff who had no good reasons not to report and to hire provisional replacements.

Any member of staff fired for striking and applying for readmission to a council job would be started at the bottom rung of his or her salary scale, if the council agreed to re-engage them.

Sacked staff would also lose their share of the annual bonus but would not lose pension contributions if rehired, the council decided.

Dr Davies told the council that all medical orderlies and most of the state registered nurses had gone on strike. He accused hardliners of intimidating those reluctant to strike.

Senior sisters in charge of clinics had remained

at their posts, as had all of the sisters in the family health service and many of the nurses in the Beatrice Road and Wilkins Memorial hospitals.

The council praised these nurses for their stand and all the extra work they had done in very difficult circumstances.

At the end of the meeting the council was told that the Minister of Local Government and Housing, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, had publicly endorsed the council stand, hoped that Bulawayo would do the same and said he did not want any sacked medical assistants hanging around outside his office.

Mazorodze to Announce New Pay Package

THE Minister of Health, Dr Simon Mazorodze, is to announce a pay package-deal for nurses soon.

Zimbabwe Information Service reported yesterday that the minister would today meet the executive committee of the Zimbabwe Nursing Association to discuss their grievances.

A spokesman for the ministry said the situation at strike-bound hospitals was being contained with the help of emergency staff and nurses who were returning to work.

The strike by more than 100 nurses and medical assistants at hospitals and clinics in Umtali and Rusape ended yesterday morning.

In Bulawayo, the strikers at Mpilo and Ingutsheni hospitals were expected to return to work today.

In Fort Victoria yesterday morning police arrested 72 striking nurses and medical assistants. All pleaded guilty to taking part in an illegal procession through the town and provincial magistrate Mr Chris Greenland postponed passing of sentence for five years.

In Salisbury the nurses' dispute enters its fourth day today with the striking nurses determined to prolong the demonstration until Dr Mazorodze addresses them.

Early yesterday nearly 600 nurses from all over Salisbury started arriving at Harare Hospital, where they sat peacefully, expecting the minister to come and address them.

The strikers said they were expecting Dr Mazorodze to speak to them at noon. But by 3.30 pm he had not arrived and they dispersed quietly, but with promises to be at the scene again early today.

The nurses said the dispute could be resolved in a matter of minutes if the minister spoke to

them and made definite assurances about their grievances.

About 21 of the striking nurses from Chitungwiza, complained that they had been stopped and efforts had been made to prevent them being at the demonstration.

They alleged that some of them had been beaten in order to stop them from going to Harare Hospital.

In Bulawayo yesterday afternoon leaders of the 200-plus striking nurses, sisters and ward orderlies at Mpilo Hospital urged everyone to be back on duty by 8 am today.

The superintendent of Mpilo, Dr J. C. Dlamini, offered to send representatives of the strikers to Salisbury to meet with Ministry of Health officials if everyone returned to work.

A spokesman for the strike leaders said late yesterday: "We must all return to work. We know the strike is illegal and that we will not get any recognition while we remain out of work."

A smaller group of nursing staff at Ingutsheni Hospital also continued their strike into the second day yesterday. The medical superintendent there, Dr W. Tidy, said he offered to meet the strikers at 2 pm today to discuss their grievances if they returned to work this morning.

With the possibility of a full return to work at Mpilo today, it is believed the Ingutsheni staff could also report back for duty and take up Dr Tidy's offer.

Both hospitals continued as normal yesterday, aided by large numbers of Red Cross, St John Ambulance, and Zimbabwe National Army medical personnel.

Doctors at Mpilo were again full of praise for the hard working volunteers and army medics who turned up in force

to replace the striking staff.

RED CROSS

Dossens of younger Red Cross workers kept the hospital kitchens ticking over while more senior personnel from all groups gave invaluable help in the wards.

At both hospitals everyone pulled together to keep the wards running.

At Mpilo, medical superintendent Dr Dlamini put on an overall and wheeled lunch trolleys around the hospital. At Ingutsheni regular staff became ambulance drivers and medical superintendent Dr Tidy and his chief nursing officer cooked meals and cleaned kitchens.

Fort Victoria police responded to calls for help from the hospital authorities and 18 policemen and women went there to assist with cooking, cleaning and minor medical duties.

Strikers entered their second day at Gwelo and Que Que hospitals and nurses and medical assistants at the Shabani, Beingswe and Selukwe hospitals went on strike for the first time yesterday.

The numbers were: Shabani 38, Beingswe 6, Selukwe 15, Mandava clinic (Shabani) 3.

Police helped out at several of these strike-affected hospitals.

Umtali's Sakubva Infectious Diseases Hospital closed yesterday morning because of the inability of the staff there to man it, the Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation reported.

The ZBC said all patients had been moved to the Umtali General Hospital, apart from "a few" psychiatric patients who were being looked after by a nurse and a Red Cross volunteer. — Herald Reporter, Own Correspondent, Ziana.

Re-educate Strikers, Says ZBC

THE Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation last night called for striking teachers and nurses to be put in a re-education centre for "re-orientation".

The call came in a hard-hitting editorial comment at the end of the 7.45 television news broadcast, which said the strikers' action was "almost tantamount to a deliberate move to subvert the political authority, to condemn the unfortunate sick Zimbabweans to death and to betray the

educational prospects of the innocent schoolchildren of this country".

The editorial condemned the "unpatriotic spirit" of the strikers and said:

"If they create that chaotic situation to the benefit of the enemies of this country let it be made clear that they will also suffer heavily.

"These people should not only be dismissed, but they should be put in a re-education centre for re-orientation," the editorial said.

Civil Servants' Right to Strike 'Must Be Curbed'

A public Service Commissioner, Mr Nathan Mawande, said yesterday that it was improper for civil servants to have the same freedom as employees in the private sector to go on strike.

He said at an informal meeting for Public Service Commissioners organised by the Zimbabwe Promotion Council that civil servants must accept restrictions because certain vital services should not be interrupted by strike action.

"They should be given their full rights with certain limitations."

Mr Mawande, a deputy secretary in the Public Service Commission, said a Public Service Employees Bill would soon be introduced in Parliament which he hoped would enshrine this principle.

His views were echoed by the commission's secretary, Mr Clive Newman, who said: "We don't believe that civil servants should strike. What we want to do is to introduce a new form of collective bargaining."

Mr Newman said the Presidential directive to advance Africans in the Public Service had been carried out smoothly despite initial suspicions and reservations.

"At the start there were serious misgivings in the minds of civil servants but these have now been allayed. There is a marked measure of co-operation between the old civil servants and those appointed under the Presidential directive."

He said civil servants in Zimbabwe had always abided by the code that they should loyally serve the government of the day.

Mr Newman said, however, that the public sector was losing manpower to private industry mainly for financial reasons. He added that it had been regulated that a civil servant could not resign to join a parastatal organisation without specific permission.

The commission's deputy secretary responsible for training, Dr Elliot Zwangobani, said training programmes were being held for both new and old staff.

"The new intakes are introduced to the system and procedure in Government while the old staff is oriented to the new direction that the Government is taking.

"Recently we have completed a training needs' analysis exercise covering middle and senior levels of the service. We hope that this will result in training programmes aimed at specific target groups and problem areas."

Dr Zwangobani said training activities were being carried out at provincial and district levels aimed primarily at public servants implementing Government programmes.

The Tortuous Tale of Teachers' Salary Scales

A BLACK teacher with O levels who started training in 1975 and had the good sense to fail his final examination in 1977 may now earn considerably more than his colleague who had the misfortune to pass.

This is just one of the anomalies in Government pay scales for teachers that members of the profession want rectified.

The basic problem in teachers' pay centres on the qualifications held and the difference between standard and non-standard qualifications.

The difference is historical and is based on the educational discrimination faced by blacks and the separate training facilities provided for different races. All qualifications obtained from former white colleges are regarded as standard.

So all graduates are on the same scales with starting salaries ranging from \$440 a month for a person with a degree to \$548 to an honours graduate with a teaching certificate.

All graduates with teaching certificates will eventually earn a little over \$1000 a month,

graduates without certificates taking a year longer to reach this level.

Graduates without the teaching certificate have a slightly lower maximum, but it is possible to study for a certificate part-time.

There are three other pay scales for teachers with standard qualifications.

All three have a maximum of \$910 a month but starting salaries differ depending on whether the qualification is the result of a five-, four- or three-year course.

The important scale, the B scale, is the one applying to most teachers in this group. It is the scale for a teacher with three years training, the standard period at Zimbabwe's colleges.

CRUNCH

To be on the scale the teacher had to have at least five O levels, including English Language, before going for training. The course, and this is the crunch, had to be designed for people with O levels.

Since 1976 all teachers' courses offered in the country have been of this type and the starting salary on the B scale is \$440 a month, the same as for a pass graduate with the graduate able to go further.

The maximum salary paid to non-standard qualified teachers, \$414 a

month, is considerably less than the starting salary paid to any standard qualified teacher.

It is possible for a non-standard teacher, with O levels, to climb on to the standard salary scale but that takes at least eight years and the teacher has to pass an inspection.

And they have to start at the base of the B scale, eight steps behind their contemporaries who went to the "right" college.

Many of these teachers with non-standard qualifications do have O-levels, sometimes obtained after leaving college but often before.

Many of those with O levels before going to college also did a three-year course; the catch is the course was in theory designed for people with Junior Certificate, or just two years in secondary school.

So the course was non-standard. It is here that the man or woman who failed in 1977 and rewrote in 1978 benefits. For in 1977 he was writing the last examinations for the non-standard certificate and in 1978 he rewrote a standard examination.

His friends who passed are non-standard qualified despite probably having had O levels when they went to college and doing a three-year course.

COLLEGES

Not all colleges had this non-standard course. TTC in Bulawayo, for non-blacks, and Gwelo, for blacks, both offered standard courses, and had done so for some years.

Gwelo started these standard courses in 1963, to provide teachers for the black secondary school system and at that time, thanks to a decision made in 1961, all teachers, with "white" qualifications, which Gwelo's were, received the same salary.

In 1971 discrimination was introduced with lower salaries for all black teachers except headmasters, deputy headmasters and education officers. In 1975 deputy headmasters also started getting less than their white counterparts.

It was not until 1978 that the decision was reversed and equal pay was given for equal qualifications and experience.

But that did not help teachers with non-standard qualifications although the authorities claimed that there was a single pay scale.

HISTORY

The history of teacher training for blacks is long and tortuous. The first teachers had just Standard 7. They started teacher training in Standard 5 and kept going for the next three years.

These teachers, holding the elementary teaching certificate, have now all retired.

The next level was the PTL, primary teaching lower. This was a two-year course for blacks with Standard 6 and was still being given up to the late 1980s so there are many teachers with this qualification.

Then, from around 1949, it was possible to study for the PTH, primary teacher higher. This was a course designed for people with JC and at first lasted two years.

But from the very beginning people with O levels entered for this course although, at first, they were a minority. These people, with PTH, have always been and are still regarded as holding a non-standard qualification.

They are bitter for when they trained it was impossible to obtain a standard qualification even if they had O level.

Later the JC style courses were extended to three years and again many O-level graduates took them, there being almost no alternative.

The white side of teacher education shows other anomalies. Until 1958 the white college took students with JC and trained them first for two years. From 1959 O level, and then for three years. From 1959 O-level was required.

EARNING MORE

So it is quite likely there are senior white members of the teachers' profession earning more than \$900 a month with qualifications no different from the PTH.

In fact when the PTH started at St Augustine's at Penhalonga it was deliberately designed on the same lines as the courses taken by whites.

The only difference was the white qualification was standard while the black one was not.

Whites with those qualifications who left the profession and now want to re-enter do, however, have to go on the lower scale of pay.

EXPERIENCE

At the beginning of last year salaries for the lowest paid teachers were increased with the base pay for a PTL, the lowest recognised qualification, being \$146 a month. But account was taken of experience and so long as the teachers have continuous service of at least six years they get at least \$231 a month.

A JC with two years starts on \$180 a month and with three years training, \$215.50 a month.

O level and two years' training has a base pay of \$248 a month and with three years, \$282. As already mentioned the top salary for all these grades is \$414 a month.

The teachers' union, the Zimbabwe Teachers' Association (ZITA), has been pushing for all teachers holding O level to be put on the B scale, whether their O level certificate was obtained before or after training.

Provision would also be made for experience under the scheme although not all years would be counted for most teachers.

GOVERNMENT TO OUTLINE NEW WAGE STRUCTURE

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] The Government will next month publish a blueprint outlining new wage structures and conditions of work, the Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, announced yesterday.

Addressing a rally attended by more than 10 000 people at the Wankie stadium, Mr Mugabe said the new wage structures would be presented to the Government next week by a Cabinet committee that was appointed to study the recommendations of the Riddell Commission.

Mr Mugabe said the Government was eager to produce a wage structure that would take into account the cost-of-living conditions.

Appealing for patience from workers, Mr Mugabe said the Government could not be intimidated by strikes. "We have been tested in the war. Don't think we can be stampeded into making hasty decisions by strikers," he said.

The Prime Minister told companies that practised racial discrimination in housing and job promotion and arbitrarily fired their employees that the Government would nationalise them.

"The Government has the power to nationalise such companies. We don't want to do it but if a company does not obey the will of the people and serves foreign interests we will nationalise it," he said.

He singled out a company called Gullivers in Wankie saying it had earned a reputation of mistreating its employees.

He said it was the right of all the workers to earn a living. "The Government's role is to look after the interests of the workers and the peasants."

"I am warning those companies this is Zimbabwe. Lo Zimbabwe-Rhodesia ena hambile. Any company that maltreats workers risks Government intervention," he said.

At an earlier rally in Kamativi, the Prime Minister said the Government would investigate allegations of discrimination in housing and job promotion.

Mr Mugabe briefly switched from Shona to English as he directed his remarks to Mr N. Cambitzis, the chairman of the Kamativi Group, who was at the rally.

"We have heard reports to the effect that there is discrimination in housing and jobs. I want to say Government policy is against discrimination of any kind," Mr Mugabe said.

At Wankie the Prime Minister announced that the Government would start a three-year programme aimed at creating industry in the rural areas. He said this was intended to help the rural people who had suffered during the war as well as stem the tide of migration into the urban areas.

Reiterating his call for unity at party level, Mr Mugabe urged ZAPU and ZANU (PF) supporters to invite each other for social occasions like dinners.

"Comrade Joshua Nkomo and I often meet for meals at my home without quarrelling."

"We are united at Government level. We want you to be united at the grassroots level," the Prime Minister said. He added that he would have toured Matabeleland with Mr Nkomo but the Minister without Portfolio had other business to attend to and thus was unable to come.

VISITING YUGOSLAV MINISTER STRESSES ROLE OF MEDIA

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 3

[Text]

VICTORIA FALLS.

THE mass media are the strongest weapon of the Government and the party for mobilising the masses and maintaining independence and the non-alignment of the country, the Yugoslav Minister of Information, Mr Ismail Bajra, said here yesterday.

Interviewed at Victoria Falls, where he spent the day sightseeing with the Deputy Minister of Information and Tourism, Mrs Victoria Chitepo, the Yugoslav minister said the aim of the media should be to reach into every home.

Mr Bajra was due to sign an agreement with the Government last night covering the training of media personnel through exchange programmes between the two countries.

"We evaluate that for an independent non-aligned country, it is important that it has its own trained personnel in this field. It is here that Yugoslavia can assist both now and in the future," Mr Bajra said.

The priority area for development should be radio and television.

Mr Bajra visited the ZBC on Wednesday and

will visit the Zimbabwe Mass Media Trust newspapers today.

He said there was room for development particularly in educational programmes and advantage should be taken of social activities so that the country could enlarge on its own national programmes.

The media in Zimbabwe had made a good beginning, although there were still certain infrastructure problems to be solved to enable the media to reach an even larger audience.

The role of the national news agency, Ziana, should be to collect and disseminate national news for national use, because this would then be independent information.

"That is why it is important for radio and television to use the news of the national agency as much as possible," said the Yugoslav minister.

The national agency should also select international news because "not all information is in favour of the non-aligned countries and developing countries", he said.

Members of the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug helped in the establishment of Ziana in June this year.—Ziana.

SUCCESS OF RESETTLEMENT PROJECT THREATENED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 10

[Editorial: "Slap in the Face"]

[Text]

RESETTLEMENT of displaced people is one of the Government's main aims, and it can already chalk up many successes.

Nearly 245 000 people have been resettled; 2 million hectares have been offered for resettlement; and something like \$50 million has been set aside for this extensive operation.

But given the finance, the land, the building materials, the fertiliser and the seed, there remains the major task of placing the people to their advantage and that of the overall scheme.

Government officials must know something about each person before the correct moves can be made. There are bound to be chancers among the applicants.

It is in the interests of all concerned to help the officials. But there are many who are being obstructive. Their attitude must be most strongly deplored.

In various areas of Matabeleland there has been a distressingly negative response to a request to fill in and return resettlement forms. Overall, the response has been an almost incredible 2,7 percent.

This has all the marks of a deliberate campaign to frustrate the Government's good intentions. But that could be taking it too far.

It could be genuine ignorance or dislike of officialdom in some cases; or are there political influences behind it?

Whatever the reason for the boycott, it is an unwarranted slap in the face for those who are trying to help. Those who are being anti cannot hope in the long run to gain by their actions, or lack of them.

DETAILS ON TRAINING OF CLERICAL STAFF GIVEN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 7

[Text] Bulawayo. An "army" of clerical staff is being trained in Salisbury and Bulawayo to be sent to the country districts.

The Ministry of Local Government and Housing predicted a critical shortage of administrative and clerical staff in the districts by the end of this year, and so launched two vital training programmes.

Under one of those programmes, Speciss College is training 220 women former combatants, all under 25, for district secretarial work. The Bulawayo branch of the college is training 80 and Salisbury 140. Last week the under-secretary for the ministry, Mr July Moyo, visited the college in Bulawayo to check their progress.

Mr Moyo, who is responsible for the training of all staff for the Ministry of Local Government and Housing, said in an interview:

"There are only about 30 district commissioners left in the country, and many of those will also be leaving. To replace them, we have ourselves been training 60 district administrators.

"Any remaining district commissioners will become assistant secretaries (development) for their respective areas.

"But as all the old commissioners left, so we lost almost all our clerical staff and that is why we decided to have 220 women trained to work as secretaries in the districts.

"We are planning to send four to each district. When they are eventually sent out, they will go to their home districts, which should benefit everyone," said Mr Moyo.

Lonrho has sponsored the students by paying their Speciss College fees. The women's training course, which includes bookkeeping, typing and other office duties, ends in December.

The first batch of newly trained district administrators, totalling 26, will be ready for the districts at the end of this month, said Mr Moyo.

Last week, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, Minister of Local Government and Housing, spoke to the 140 women ex-combatants under training at Speciss College in Magaba, Salisbury.

Dr Zvobgo told them that many Third World countries had major problems because their young people lacked dedication.

"Your work is very important," he said, "because the district councils need dedicated staff."

He emphasised the need for good communication between the districts and the Government.

"You are the soldiers we are sending out to the district council areas and if you work hard development will succeed," he added.

After getting some practical experience in the districts, the women will return for further training in council procedures and learn how local government runs, the minister said.

CSO: 4700/172

ZAMBEZI NOMADS ADD TO BURDEN OF RESETTLEMENT PLAN

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 p 6

[Editorial: "The Dema Dilemma"]

[Text] The discovery of nomads in the Zambezi Valley will probably stretch things further for the nation's enormous resettlement programme.

The Government's decision to shoulder this additional task by taking freedom to the caves of the Dema people deserves both moral and material support from all Zimbabweans and humanitarian organisations.

To have ignored these unfortunate people's hand-to-mouth existence would have been no less a crime than previous governments committed in this regard.

The rehabilitation of the Dema will call for a seasoned approach. It will require tact, tolerance and perseverance. A special inter-ministerial committee of the "Dema Dilemma" will probably do the trick.

It will be no use putting up schools and clinics and hope that these people won't again flee from civilisation. Nor will continued handouts, no matter how bulky, completely eliminate the psychological fear and mistrust which they harbour.

Social intercourse with "outsiders" will strengthen the tenuous confidence the Dema have in the Government's efforts to give them a better future. Agricultural people, medics and others will have to move out and live among these people.

They must teach themselves to be self-supporting in the long run.

CSO: 4700/164

BRIEFS

TAXATION PACT--A British delegation has arrived for the first round of talks on a double taxation agreement with the Zimbabwean Government. The four-man team, from the Department of Inland Revenue, arrived at the weekend. It is led by Mr Derek Taylor-Thompson. A spokesman for the British High Commission said yesterday the delegation was meeting tax officials here, "with a view to negotiating and drawing up a new taxation agreement". A previous double taxation agreement between the two countries was invalidated at the time of UDI. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1]

FURNITURE RULE UNCHANGED--Bulawayo. The restrictions on the exportation of furniture by people leaving Zimbabwe still remain unchanged, the Minister of Finance, Senator Enos Nkala, said in Bulawayo last night. The minister was reacting to rumours that his ministry had relaxed the restrictions. A Treasury spokesman said last week that certain concessions would be made for people over 60 who retired due to ill-health or were transferred outside the country by their employers. "Apart from being unauthorised the statement was also untrue. We have not relaxed the restrictions at all. People spreading such rumours are just fools spreading false information around," Senator Nkala said. He also dispelled rumours that during his overseas visits pressure to change the furniture restrictions had been brought upon him from the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank as well as some British Government officials. "That is all untrue as well. No one ever worried me about the furniture restrictions when I had meetings with IMF and World Bank officials. This is an internal matter and no one will tell me what to do. I have a duty to protect the economy of the country regardless of what other people might be feeling." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 1]

RESETTLEMENT DETAILS--Bulawayo. Chairman of Wankie District Council, Mr A. M. Chiyasa, said yesterday that people in the area wanted to know where they would be resettled by the Government before they filled in resettlement forms. They were concerned that there were no vacant farms in the district and that most of the land outside the communal area was occupied by either national parks or mines. Mr Chiyasa met the Minister of Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, Dr Sidney Sekeramayi, on Wednesday and explained the people's concern. The minister promised to study the situation, Mr Chiyasa said. There was no question of people in the area being worried that they would lose some of their stock if they were resettled, as was earlier reported, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Oct 81 p 8]

WAGE-COL LINK--Minimum wages must be linked to increases in the cost of living, the secretary-general of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions, Mr Albert Mugabe, said yesterday. Mr Mugabe made the call for increased minimum wages in an interview yesterday. Residents of the former townships, he said, would suffer increased hardship because of the new rent increases imposed by the Aalisbury City Council. On top of the recent increase in bus fares, this would make life very hard for people earning the minimum wage. "The cost of living is increasing all the time, but wages are static, the people are suffering more and more," he said. The city council could not be blamed for increasing its charges--it too suffered from increased costs. What was needed, Mr Mugabe said, was a sizeable increase in the minimum wage. "Obviously the city council can't just keep on subsidising houses, but the people can't be expected to make ends meet when prices rise and wages don't. We need a new minimum wage." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 p 3]

CLOSER TIES WITH MALAGASY--Zimbabwe and Malagasy yesterday established diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. Announcing this yesterday a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said the two governments were inspired by a common desire to expand and promote firm ties of friendship and co-operation between their peoples. The two governments also wanted to develop mutually beneficial co-operation between themselves. The diplomatic relations would be based on the principles of the Organisation of African Unity, a commitment to the total liberation of Africa, non-alignment and respect for sovereign equality between states and for people's rights to self-determination, the spokesman said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 20 Oct 81 p 1]

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